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grown out of it, and our earnest wish to restore friendly relations, and to pay to Italy amends for the lives of the two Italian citizens, I feel sure that all with whom I have conversed would yield the heartiest support and approval to such an honorable effort of the United States to brush away this trivial and temporary cause of misunderstanding, and to re-establish friendship.

In conclusion I beg to express the sincere respect which we all feel for yourself, our honored President, and our earnest wish to support your guidance of the affairs of our country for its honor and welfare.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
President of the American Peace Society.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1891.

HON. ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
*President of the American Peace Society,
Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th instant, and to thank you for your friendly expressions. Your suggestions concerning the relations between the United States and Italy will have consideration.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1891.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ESQ.,
*President of the American Peace Society,
Boston, Mass.*

SIR: The President has caused to be referred to this department your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you express the earnest wish that relations of friendship may be established between Italy and the United States.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALVEY A. ADER,
2nd Assistant Secretary.

THE CHILIAN TROUBLE.

After much agitation, at least in the newspapers, it seems now probable that there will be no further occasion for anxiety about war with Chili. It is gratifying to observe how strong the sober sense of our people has all the time been against war. It is also gratifying that the administration has never really wished to try its new iron ships and has fairly represented the peaceable temper of our people.

On the other hand, it will be a pity if we miss the lesson of this unfortunate affair. Because we may have easily escaped a conflagration, we need not complacently think that we have been in no danger. It is true that the sober sense of the people would have been outraged by a war with Chili, but we have been also reminded of the fact that the country contains a deal of very inflammable material. Nothing, for example, could have been worse than the remarks, which we will hope were incorrect, reported from our Massachusetts Representative, General Cogswell. If he said the flippant and brutal things which he was credited with, he has proved himself a very unsafe man to send to Congress. Whether he said them or not, they represent a dangerous element of old-world militarism which might drag the nation into war, before the more serious

voice of the people could be heard in protest. Evidently the work of Peace Societies in humanizing our people and civilizing polities is not yet completed.

Moreover, we have had a new object lesson of the peril of mixing partisan politics with diplomacy. It looks as if this trouble in Chili had largely come about from our bad habit of choosing the ministers to foreign Powers, not on the ground of fitness and merit, but as the reward of partisan service. It is a species of insult to a foreign Government when we do not try to send the best man whom we can appoint. Even if we admit that Mr. Egan may have behaved creditably in his delicate negotiations, the fact remains that he did not have the general confidence of his own nation, who were aware that he had not been chosen in the interests of the Chilian and the American people, but for party reasons. This was not doing justice to Mr. Egan, who needed the thorough confidence and respect of his own nation, in order to have the respect of the Chilians. Thus, whichever way we look at it, our habit of using the diplomatic service to pay party debts is not only dangerous to our people and to our foreign neighbors, but it helps to discredit the very men whom it is supposed to benefit. However unjustly abused Mr. Egan may possibly be, he will have to labor long and hard to persuade multitudes of people that his presence in Chili was not the chief occasion of this unpleasant menace of war.

C. F. D.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

THE QUEEN AND AN ITALIAN COUNTESS.

The following incident possesses an historic interest in connection with the Alabama Arbitration:

The death of the Italian Countess, Isabella Sclopis, recalls a little incident which endeared that lady forever after to Her Majesty the Queen. It happened at the time of the famous Alabama claims, in 1872, when, by the intervention of Italy, a peaceful understanding was arrived at. When the British Ambassador at Turin called on Count Sclopis and politely asked what expenses had been incurred, "Permit me," said the Count, smiling "to introduce to you the only secretary whose services I have employed during the negotiation," and he pointed to his graceful and blushing wife. Soon after the Countess received from London a box containing a magnificent silver tea-set, presented by Queen Victoria to the woman who had helped to save England from a naval war with the United States.—*Peace and Goodwill.*

What are Sunday newspapers good for, anyhow? It has long been a favorite delusion of a large class of merchants that they are valuable advertising mediums. Now comes John Wanamaker, the great merchant prince of America, who spends \$5000 a week in advertising, and pays a man \$1000 a month to look after it, and says: "I advertise in every issue, *except Sunday*, of every daily newspaper in Philadelphia." Marshall Field, whose business rivals, if it does not surpass, that of Wanamaker, never advertises in the Sunday issues of the Chicago newspapers, because he does not believe in advertising on a day when his store is closed. And so we have the two greatest dry-goods merchants in America repudiating the Sunday newspaper as an advertising medium. If it is not good for this purpose, what on earth is it good for?—*America.*